

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22, 1814.

[Vol. 28.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY
SMITH AND BICKLEY,
PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.
CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in either case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

War Department, July 14, 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT separate Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of Saturday, the last day of December next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States from the 1st day of June, 1815, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1816, within the states, territories and districts following viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinack, Fort Wayne, Chikago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the state of Ohio.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the district of Maine and state of New Hampshire and their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York and its northern vicinity and western.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whisky or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that they shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the U. S. of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

The editors of newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week for two months.

A CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain Jasper D. Rice of Jessamine county, has obtained my bond for eighty dollars payable in six months from the 20th July, in a deceptive and fraudulent manner, having sold me an unsound horse for a sound one. Therefore, this is to warn all persons from taking an assignment on it, as I will not pay it until compelled by law.

NELSON TURNER.

August 2, 1814. 32-3p

WANTED TO HIRE,

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, to wait in a house. 32-tl.

Enquire of the Printers.

State Lottery Office, BALTIMORE.

GRAND MASONIC LOTTERY,

For erecting a Masonic Hall in the city of Baltimore, (the next Lottery of importance to be drawn in Baltimore.)

SCHEME.

| | | |
|------------|---|-----------|
| 1 Prize of | | \$ 40,000 |
| 1 | - | 20,000 |
| 5 | - | 10,000 |
| 7 | - | 5,000 |
| 20 | - | 1,000 |
| 25 | - | 500 |
| 100 | - | 50 |
| 1000 | - | 20 |
| 12500 | - | 12 |

And not two blanks to a prize—no stationary small prizes.

Stationary Prizes as follows :

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|------|
| 1st drawn Ticket will be entitled to \$5000 | 1st drawn on the 20th do 2d, day 500 | 1000 |
| do 3d, 500 | do 21st, 5000 | 1000 |
| do 4th, 500 | do 22d, 1000 | 5000 |
| do 5th, 500 | do 23d, 5000 | 1000 |
| do 6th, 500 | do 24th, 5000 | 1000 |
| do 7th, 500 | do 25th, 5000 | 1000 |
| do 8th, 500 | do 26th, 500 | 500 |
| do 9th, 5000 | do 27th, 10000 | 1000 |
| do 10th, 5000 | do 28th, 10000 | 1000 |
| do 11th, 500 | do 29th, 10000 | 1000 |
| do 12th, 500 | do 31st, 1000 | 1000 |
| do 13th, 1000 | do 32d, 10000 | 1000 |
| do 14th, 1000 | do 33d, 1000 | 1000 |
| do 15th, 1000 | do 34th, 10000 | 1000 |
| do 16th, 500 | do 35th, 10000 | 1000 |
| do 17th, 500 | do 36th, 10000 | 1000 |
| do 18th, 500 | do 40th, 40,000 | 500 |

At least 600 tickets to be drawn each day.

Present price of Tickets, \$10, and

halves, quarters and eights, in proportion.

SCHEME OF THE

Liberty Engine House Lottery.

Which will begin drawing early this Fall.

2 Prizes of

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|-----------|
| 1 | - | - | \$ 20,000 |
| 1 | - | - | 10,000 |
| 1 | - | - | 5,000 |
| 1 | - | - | 3,000 |
| 1 | - | - | 2,000 |
| 4 | - | - | 1,000 |
| 10 | - | - | 500 |
| 20 | - | - | 200 |
| 30 | - | - | 100 |
| 50 | - | - | 50 |
| 97 | - | - | 20 |
| 980 | - | - | 6 |

Only 27000 tickets—not two blanks to a prize.

Tickets \$5 each.

Orders for Tickets or shares, addressed to

J. ROBINSON,

State Lottery Office, 96, Market st. Baltimore, will always meet the most prompt attention.

foreign notes, prizes in other lotteries, or approved promissory notes, taken in payment for tickets.

Said Robinson publishes weekly for the use of his customers, and sends it to them gratis, a paper containing a list of all the drawings in all the lotteries he engaged in, by which adventurers at a distance may examine their tickets as drawn—to persons who do not purchase tickets of Robinson, two dollars a year is charged for the paper. Postmasters who receive orders for tickets, are also entitled to it gratis.

The Trinity Church and Hospitable Lotteries have finished their drawings, and the Washington Monument will finish next week.

Persons holding prizes, may receive the cash by forwarding them to the State Lottery Office

VILLIABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell that part of his property lying on Main street, Lexington, Ky. 27 feet front, extending back 80 feet to a ten foot alley, and bordering on said alley 27 feet. There are two Stores on said ground; the situation for business is matchless, and the only property that can be purchased on that spot will be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that they shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said court, at its sessions to be commenced by virtue of this act, on the twelfth day of April next, in the city of Richmond, and on the first day of May next, in Norfolk, shall have the same right, power and jurisdiction over all actions, suits, process, notices, pleadings and recognizances, and of all other proceedings of what nature or kindsoever, civil or criminal, returnable to or having in the said court during the session thereof, shall be returnable to and held in the sessions of the said court as prescribed by this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if at any time the day prescribed by this act for commencing a session of the said court shall be a Sunday, the said court shall commence and hold its session on the following day.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,
Vice-President of the United States and

President of the Senate.

April 18, 1814.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of George Hamilton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That George Hamilton who is confined in prison in the county of Washington state of Pennsylvania, on a judgment rendered against him in favor of the United States, be discharged from his imprisonment;

Provided, however, that any estate which the said George Hamilton now has, or may hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,
Vice-President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

April 18, 1814.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Dennis Clark.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the receiver of public monies for the district of lands offered for sale at Cincinnati, be required to pay Dennis Clark the full amount of monies, with interest, paid by the said Dennis Clark to the receiver aforesaid, in discharge of the purchase money for fractional section number ten, in the first township, and first range east.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Dennis Clark shall be permitted to enter with the register of the land office, at two dollars per acre, one hundred and sixty acres of land, in any section or part of a section within the Cincinnati district, which has been reserved and offered for sale, but not sold, to be paid for as the other lands of the U. S.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,
Vice-President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

April 18, 1814.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Edwin T. Satterwhite, late

Purser of the Hornet.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives

5th. Every old prides his religion with equal liberty, and enjoys the same protection in his worship.

6th. In the mean time the Catholic, Apostolic and Romish religion is the religion of the state.

7th. The ministers of the Catholic, Apostolic and Romish religion, and those of the other modes of christian worship, receive support from the royal treasury alone.

8th. The French people have the right to publish and print their opinions, in conformity to the laws which ought to repress the abuse of this liberty.

9th. All property is inviolable without exception of that which is called national, the law making no distinction.

10th. The state can demand the sacrifice of individual property for the public benefit legal provided; but with a previous indemnity.

11th. All inquiries into the public opinion or votes given up, to the time of the restoration, are forbidden. The same oblivion is enjoined on tribunals and on citizens.

12th. The conscription is abolished. The mode of recruiting for land and sea service is determined by law.

Form of the King's government.

13th. The person of the king is inviolable and sacred. His ministers are responsible. To the king alone belongs the executive power.

14th. The king is the supreme chief of the state, commands the forces by land and sea, declares war, makes treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, appoints to all employments of public administration, and makes the regulations and decrees for the execution of the laws and safety of the state.

15th. The legislative power is exercised collectively by the king, the house of peers, and the house of deputies of departments.

16th. The king proposes the law.

17th. The proposition of a law is carried at the will of the king, to the house of peers or to that of deputies, except laws for raising revenue, which must be first addressed to the house of deputies.

18th. Every law must be freely discussed and voted for by a majority of each of the two houses.

19th. The houses have the right to supplicate the king to propose a law upon any subject, and to point out what it appears to them proper the law should contain.

20th. This request may be made by each of the two houses, but after having been discussed in secret committee, it shall not be sent to the other house by which proposed it, until after a delay of ten days.

21st. If the proposition is adopted by the other house, it shall be submitted to the eyes of the king; if he rejects it, it shall not be again brought forward the same session.

22d. The king alone sanctions and promulgates the laws.

23d. The civil list is fixed for the whole duration of the reign by the first legislature assembled after the accession of the king.

The House of Peers.

24th. The house of peers is an essential part of the legislative power.

25th. It is convoked by the king, at the same time with the house of deputies of the departments.

Every assembly of the house of peers which shall be held out of the time of the session of the house of deputies, or which shall not be convened by the decree of the king, is unlawful and entirely null.

27th. The nominations of peers of France belongs to the king. Their number is unlimited. He may vary their dignities, name them for life or make them hereditary according to his pleasure.

28. The peers have admittance into the house at 25 years of age, but have not a deliberative voice until 30.

29th. The chancellor of France presides in the house of peers, and in his absence a peer named by the king.

30. The members of the royal family and the princesses of the blood are peers by right of birth. They take their seats immediately after the president, but have not a deliberative voice until they are 25 years of age.

31. The princes cannot take their seats in the house, but on the order of the king, expressed at each session by a message, on penalty of rendering void every thing that shall be done in their presence.

32. All the deliberations of the house of peers are secret.

33. The house of peers takes cognizance of the crimes of high treason, and attempts against the safety of the state, which are defined by law.

34. No peer can be arrested but by authority of the house, and judged by it in criminal matters.

The House of the Deputies of Departments.

34. The house of deputies shall be composed of deputies elected by the electoral colleges, the organization of which shall be determined by law.

36. Each department shall have the same number of deputies that it has at present.

37. The deputies shall be elected for five years, and in such a manner that the house shall be renewed for one fifth part of every year.

38. No deputy can be admitted into the house unless he is forty years of age, and unless he pays a direct contribution of 1000 francs.

39. If, however, there are not found in the department 50 persons of the age mentioned, paying at least 1000 francs of direct contribution, their number shall be computed by those who are highest taxed below 1000 francs, and these cannot be elected concurrently with the first.

40. The electors who concur in the nomination of deputies, cannot have the right of suffrage unless they pay a direct contribution of 300 francs, or if they are under 30 years of age.

41. The presidents of the electoral colleges shall be appointed by the king, and of right members of the college.

42. A half, at least, of the deputies shall be chosen among candidates who have their political domicil within the department.

43. The president of the house of deputies is appointed by the king from a list of five members presented by the house.

44. The sittings of the house are public; but the request of five members is sufficient to require them to sit in secret committee.

45. The house resolves itself into a board to discuss projects which have been presented to it by the king.

46. No amendment can be made by law, unless it is proposed in committee by the king, and unless it has been sent and discussed at the boards.

47. The house of deputies receives all propositions for imposts, and its not till after these propositions have been acceded to, that they can be carried to the house of peers.

48. No impost can be established or levied that has not been consented to by the two houses and sanctioned by the king.

49. A land tax can be consented to but for one year. Indirect taxes may be for many years.

50. The king convenes the two houses every year: He prorogues them, and may dissolve

that of the deputies of the departments, but in that case he must convolve a new one in the course of three months.

51. No constraint upon the body of any member of the house, can be exercised during the session or within six weeks which precede or follow it.

52. No member of the house can during the continuance of the session be prosecuted or arrested in a criminal matter, except in a case of flagrant offence, and after the house has permitted the prosecution.

53. No petition to either of the houses can be made and presented except in writing. The law forbids presenting in person and at the bar.

Ministers.

54. The ministers may be members of the house of peers or of the house of deputies. They have besides, admission into either house, and are to be heard whenever they demand it.

55. The house of deputies has the right of accusing the ministers, and of arraigning them before the house of peers, which alone has the power of trying them.

56. They can be prosecuted only for treason or extortion. Particular laws shall define this species of crimes and determine the mode of prosecuting it.

Judiciary Department.

57. All justice emanates from the King. It is administered in his name, by judges whom he appoints and establishes.

58. The judges appointed by the king are irremoveable.

59. The courts and ordinary tribunals actually existing are preserved. Nothing will be changed relative to them but by virtue of a law.

60. The existing establishment of judges of commerce is preserved.

61. The establishment of justices of peace, shall likewise be preserved. The justices of peace, although appointed by the king, are not irremovable.

62. No one shall be withdrawn from his natural judges.

63. There cannot, of consequence, be created commissioners and extraordinary tribunals. The jurisdiction of provost marshals shall not be comprised under this denomination, if the establishment of them shall be judged necessary.

64. The decisions shall be public in criminal matters, at least when that publicity shall not be dangerous to order and good morals; and in this case the tribunal declares it by a decree.

65. The institution of juries is preserved. The change which a long experience shall show to be necessary, cannot be produced but by a special law.

66. The penalty of confiscation of goods is abolished, and cannot be re-established.

67. The king has the right of granting pardons, and of commuting penalties.

68. The civil code and the existing laws, which is not repugnant to this charter, remain in force until they are legally repealed.

Individual rights guaranteed by the state.

69. The Military in actual service, the officers in military posts, widows, pensioned officers and soldiers, preserve their grade, honors and pensions.

70. The public debt is guaranteed. Every kind of engagement made by the state with its creditors is inviolable.

71. The ancient nobility resume their titles; the new preserve theirs. The king creates nobles at will. But he can only grant them rank and honor, without any exemption from the duties of society.

72. The legion of honour is preserved. The king will determine the interior regulations and the decoration of it.

73. The colonies shall be governed by particular laws and regulations.

74. The king and his successors shall swear with the solemnities of their oath, to observe faithfully this constitutional charter.

Miscellaneous Articles.

75. The deputies of the department of France, who set in the legislative body during the last adjourned session, shall continue to set in the houses of deputies until they are superseded.

76. The first renewal of a fifth part of the house of deputies shall take place some time in the year 1816, according to the order established in the series.

We order that the present constitutional charter, subjected to the inspection of the senate and legislative body, conformably to our proclamation of the 2d of May, shall be sent immediately to the house of peers and that of deputies.

Given at Paris, in the year of our Lord 1814, and of our reign the 19th,

(Signed)

LOUIS.

The Abbe Montevieu.

LONDON, May 30.

AMERICAN NEGOTIATION.

We have authority to state, that there is no foundation for the report of the mission of Lord Gambier and others to the Hague, to treat for peace with the American commissioners.

76. Each department shall have the same number of deputies that it has at present.

77. The deputies shall be elected for five years, and in such a manner that the house shall be renewed for one fifth part of every year.

78. No deputy can be admitted into the house unless he is forty years of age, and unless he pays a direct contribution of 1000 francs.

79. If, however, there are not found in the department 50 persons of the age mentioned, paying at least 1000 francs of direct contribution, their number shall be computed by those who are highest taxed below 1000 francs, and these cannot be elected concurrently with the first.

80. The electors who concur in the nomination of deputies, cannot have the right of suffrage unless they pay a direct contribution of 300 francs, or if they are under 30 years of age.

81. The presidents of the electoral colleges shall be appointed by the king, and of right members of the college.

82. A half, at least, of the deputies shall be chosen among candidates who have their political domicil within the department.

83. The president of the house of deputies is appointed by the king from a list of five members presented by the house.

84. The sittings of the house are public; but the request of five members is sufficient to require them to sit in secret committee.

85. The house resolves itself into a board to discuss projects which have been presented to it by the king.

86. No amendment can be made by law, unless it is proposed in committee by the king, and unless it has been sent and discussed at the boards.

87. The house of deputies receives all propositions for imposts, and its not till after these propositions have been acceded to, that they can be carried to the house of peers.

88. No impost can be established or levied that has not been consented to by the two houses and sanctioned by the king.

89. A land tax can be consented to but for one year. Indirect taxes may be for many years.

90. The king convenes the two houses every year: He prorogues them, and may dissolve

Domestic.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 9.
By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS great and weighty matters, claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do, by these presents, appoint Monday, the nineteenth day of September next, for their meeting at the City of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President.

JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

The question of Hostages between this Government and that of the enemy, has been so far softened at least, that all the Prisoners on either side in that situation, captured by or from the command of Sir George Prevost, when the affair of the twenty-three American soldiers sent to England for trial originated, have been released and exchanged as ordinary prisoners. We learn that this step was assented to by the Government in consequence of assurances from the proper source, lately received, that these twenty-three men and all other American prisoners, sent to England for the like purpose, have been restored to the state of ordinary prisoners, and receive the same treatment as other non-paroled prisoners.

It is understood that an express reservation has been made in the convention recently with the enemy, of the right to replace with others the hostages now given up, and to resort again to retaliation whenever it may be deemed proper, for the past or any future act of the opposite party.

Nat. Int.

We learn that a 20 gun ship is immediately to be built on lake Champaign.

A Federal Mob.—It appears from the Boston Chronicle, that the men who called a town meeting to denounce the Baltimore Mob, for an infringement of the great bulwark of our liberties, a free press, raised another mob in Boston on the 16th ultimo, and proceeded in the most riotous manner to menace the editor of the Boston Patriot, for taking notice of criminal intercourse held with the enemy.—Ib.

Privateering.—After a cruise of nearly four months the privateer Gen. Armstrong, has arrived at New York, having made 11 captures. The privateer Surprise has arrived at Newport from a cruise of 113 days having made 9 captures.—Xebec Ultor, arrived at the eastward with 25 prisoners, having made 15 captures. The privateer Yankee arrived at the Eastward, having made three captures. These four privateers have within a very short time, taken 39 of the enemy's vessels and all arrived safe in port—What are Britain's thousand ship of war? Nothing can outstrip Yankee vigilance and enterprise.

Extract of a letter from Joseph Wilson, jun. Purser of the late United States' brig Rattlesnake, to the Secretary of the Navy.

BOSTON, JULY 29, 1814.

"I have the honor of making known to you, the following circumstance relative to the cruise and capture of the late U. S. brig Rattlesnake, by order of James Renshaw, esq. commander

May 31st, lat. 10 N. lon. 33 W. fell in with a frigate, and very narrowly escaped, by throwing over all the guns, except the 2 long 9's. June 9th, lat. 47 N. lon. 8 W. received information by a Russian brig from England, of the revolution in France, and destroyed English brig John, laden with English goods.

June 22d, lat. 42 N. long. 33 W. destroyed English brig Crown Prince, laden with fish. July the 11th at day light, wind south, discovered a frigate on the weather and Cape Sable on the lee bow; the frigate proved to be the Leander, to which ship the Rattlesnake was surrendered at 8 A. M. after every exertion had been made to escape.

"The Rattlesnake arrived

drafts, checks, post notes, orders &c were found to the amount of 400,000 dollars. He has gotten between 1 and 200 dollars changed for silver. And the letters give an account of about 5000 dol. that cannot be found. He was tried before two justices of the peace, found guilty and committed to jail. His father and Thos. Middleton bailed him out—and the court only bound them in a recognisance bond of 500 dollars—and the boy has moved off. He is a youth but of 25.

We are gratified to state that major JESSUP, who lately received the honorary rank of Lt. colonel for the distinguished part he acted in the late battles under gen. Brown, is a Kentuckian.

We are informed that the whole regiment of Cavalry under the command of col. McDowell have tendered their services to the governor. It appears that such a corps is required by the late requisition from the War Department.

By this morning's Mail.

To the Editors,

"Washington City, August 14, 1814.

The express mail of yesterday brought nothing further from Gen. Brown; on Thursday it did not arrive at all, and the mail is supposed to have been intercepted by the British Gen. Izard is said to have progressed on his march towards Montreal with 9 thousand men. This will at least produce a diversion in favour of Gen. Brown, who still remains at fort Erie and is on the recovery. The last action was one of the most bloody and brilliant ever achieved in this country; and considering the numbers engaged, has not lately been equalled in Europe. New York and New Haven are threatened. The enemy has landed 6 thousand men on Long Island; the citizens of N. York have risen in mass to defend their city. He has also been in the Potomac & has had several skirmishes with the Virginia militia, who have acted with great gallantry and patriotism. About 20,000 troops will be the force raised for the defence of this district."

Chillicothe, August 20.

Extract of a letter from an officer of high rank at Erie, to an officer at this place, dated August 11, 1814.

"I have this day returned from Buffalo, on my way to —— Gen. Brown's division has suffered severely, and is now compelled by a superior force to remain within a fortified camp at fort Erie.

"Chauncey's fleet is out on lake Ontario and has driven on shore and blown up one of the enemy's 20 gun brigs. It is stated that Gen. Izard has had a severe engagement and taken about one thousand prisoners.

"The secretary at war has made a demand on the 8th military district (this district) for a large force of mounted troops to go against the hostile Indians."

Letters received at this place from Detroit, as late as the 7th inst. states that no authentic information had been received from the expedition under Col. Croghan against Machanaw.—*Suptorfer.*

The information given in the following letter, has been confirmed by the actual landing of the British forces on Long Island.

Extract of a letter received in this city, by a gentleman from his correspondent, dated New Brunswick, (N. J.) August 6.

"We last night examined a fellow here, who says he is a deserter from the Mars 74; that party came on shore, on Long Island, about 8 or 10 miles to the eastward of New Utrecht, and carried off cattle. When he escaped crossed at the Narrows; was examined by Col. Forbes, who sent his examination up to the city; came on to this place, where he has repeated his tale, but the commanding officer here holds him under guard on suspicion of his being either a spy or a deserter from our own service. He says he came out in a fleet of 16 sail of the line, 2 frigates, a bomb vessel, and 11 transports, which are now off Long Island, all lying out of sight of land, except a squadron of three or four sounding in shore—that they have about 6000 troops on board, which, with the marines and sailors, will form an army of 12,000 men, and that they are to land next Thursday night, and march to New York, which is to be attacked and destroyed. The fellow has varied in his story—but I am inclined to think some part of it true. If you can hear any thing of this project I wish you would drop me a line, as, if the fellow is honest, we ought not to detain him, and if a spy or deserter, should be further secured."

Nat. Adv.

The Burlington Mail of last evening furnishes nothing but the following, under date of the 5th inst.—" Yesterday morning the Plattsburgh army were encamped at Chazy. The object of this movement is not known." *Bos. Chron.*

PLATTSBURGH, July 30.—On Thursday morning last capt. Nelson, of the 30th Infantry, with a small detachment, surprised the British pickets at Smith's in Oldtown, killed a Lieut. made nine prisoners, and put the rest to flight. The prisoners, (a sergt. maj. qr. mas. sergt. two sergts. and 5 privates) were brought to this place yesterday morning.

The enemy's Indians are constantly hovering about the lines.

At length our fleet is afloat on Lake Ontario.—That it was not out days,

weeks, even months ago has excited much surprise and murmuring. The Nation have a right to know, and we trust will insist upon knowing, who has thus long delayed the sailing of the fleet. Be he who he may, he ought, with his head, to answer to the country for the injury he has done it. But the fleet is now out and our hopes and prayers and those of the nation are with it. How much of Glory, how much of the Nation's weal or woe depends on the battle which has been or must ere long be fought!—*Dem. Press.*

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

We are assured that the sailing (detention) of our brave fleet on Lake Ontario, is not attributable to any default or the officers. The government have not supplied them with men or stores. This accounts for the want of cooperation with Gen. Brown.

Lest the above paragraph should receive, with those who know not the character of its source, a credit which it does not merit, we are induced, from a conviction of its falsity to declare it unworthy of belief. Our fleet upon Lake Ontario, has not been retarded by any improvidence of the government.—The supplies of men and stores have been ample, and always furnished in time, although in transporting them so distant a point, the greatest difficulties were necessarily encountered, and to be overcome only by the greatest exertions. Whatever the causes were which unfortunately detained the fleet in port Com. Chanucy will no doubt explain them. We are confident, at least, that they are not justly attributable to the government.—*Nat. Int.*

The British government brig Halycon, of 18 guns, capt. H. Marshall, was totally lost near Anna Bay, Jamaica. The officers and crew saved.

Frankfort, Aug. 20.
THE REQUISITION.

Copy of a letter from Brigadier Gen. Duncan M'ARTHUR to his excellency Gov. Shelby, dated,

Ashtabula County, Ohio, July 30, 1814.

Sr.—Having this moment received authority from the Department of War, to make a requisition of Militia, to strengthen the garrison at Detroit, and the posts in the neighborhood, I have to request that you will immediately have detached and formed into one regiment, with the necessary officers, one thousand of the Militia of Kentucky, and marched to Detroit, with the least possible delay. The Quarter Master General at Chillicothe, will be instructed to furnish transportation and camp equipment, and the contractor's rations for this regt. Hull's road to Detroit will be the most direct.

I have the honor to be, dear govern'r,
Your obedient humble servant,
DUNCAN M'ARTHUR, Brig. Gen.
Commanding 8th Military District.
Governor Shelby.

In consequence of the foregoing requisition, the 16th regiment of detached Militia commanded by Lt. Col. Commandant Andrew Porter, of Harrison county, is ordered by the Governor, to rendezvous at Newport, in this state, on the tenth day of next month, to proceed from thence, without delay, to Detroit.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

By Capt. Sir Thompson Hardy, Bart. commanding the Naval Forces, and Lt. Cok Andrew Pilkington, commanding the Land Forces of his Britannick Majesty, in the Bay of Passamaquoddy.

WHEREAS, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, has been pleased to signify his pleasure, that the Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy should be occupied in the name of his Britannick Majesty, and the said Island having been surrendered to the forces under orders by Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. & his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir Jno. Sherbrooke, K. B. —

This is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the Municipal Laws established by the American Government, for the peace and tranquility of these Islands, are to remain in force until further orders.

All persons at present in these Islands are to appear before us on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the ground near the School-House, and declare their intentions, whether they will take the oath of allegiance to his Britannick Majesty; and all persons not disposed to take said oath, will be required to depart from the Islands in the course of seven days from the date hereof, unless special permission be granted to them to remain for a longer period.

FORM OF THE OATH.

I, —, do swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to his B. M. King George the Third, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors, and that I will not directly, or indirectly serve or carry arms against them or their allies by sea or land. So help me God.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Eastport, July 15, 1814.

Nat. Adv.

THE ELKHORN ASSOCIATION of Baptists in council on the 15th inst. recommended to their brethren to observe the 10th of September next as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, with thanksgiving to God for the success of our arms on Lake Erie, on the same day in last year, hoping the pious of all denominations will unite in the devotion.

34-2 August 22.

AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, Aug. 23, at ten o'clock, Will be sold at auction, TEN BALES PRIME COTTON.

D. BRADFORD, Auc.

A GENTLEMAN of liberal education, and unexceptionable recommendations, would accept the situation of Instructor in a private family, in Lexington or its vicinity; for further particulars enquire at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

Lexington, August 23-24.

NOTICE.

A few choice MERINO BUCKS for sale, on liberal terms. Wm. IVES.

August 22.

34-3

NOTICE.

At length our fleet is afloat on Lake Ontario.—That it was not out days,

Wm. IVES.

August 22.

34-3

NOTICE.

A few choice MERINO BUCKS for sale, on liberal terms.

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Wm. IVES.

August 22.

34-3

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

A grand annual communication of the grand Lodge of Kentucky will be held at Mason's Hall in the town of Lexington, on the last Wednesday in August, being the 31st day.

By order of the M. W. G. M.

DAN. BRADFORD, G. S.

August 22, 1814.

34-2w

CASH WILL BE GIVEN

For Six or Eight

LIKELY NEGRO BOYS,

From 14 to 18 years of age.—None will be purchased unless first rate.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 22.

34-3f

A POCKET BOOK

Lost on the Curd's ferry road, containing bonds and receipts to the subscriber—a bond from Richard Higgins for \$154—from the same for \$725 50cts—both became due on the 1st January past—credited by an order in favor of John H. Morton for \$147—a bond from a Mr. Lyle for \$70 credited by \$6—a bond from the late capt. Hart and John Hart, his brother, for \$80 due January was twelve months—a bond from Newton Curd for 120L credited by 120L—the other paper's not recollect. It is hoped this book has fallen into the hands of an honest citizen, who will be obliging enough to lodge it with Mr. James Trotter of the house of Tilford, Scott and Trotter. The gentlemen whose bonds are here noted, are forewarned from paying to any but

ROBT. C. HARRISON.

August 21, 1814.

34-1*

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the estate of John R. Shaw, dec'd are requested to present them, properly attested to the subscriber for payment, and those indebted to the said estate, are informed that longer indulgence cannot be given.

SUSANNA SHAW, Adm'r.

August 17, 1814.

35-3t

LAND FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

I will offer for sale at public auction on the 10th day of September, about 24 acres of first rate WOOD LAND, lying on the road leading from Versailles to Lexington, and within an half or three quarters of a mile of the former. This land will be divided into lots from four to six acres to suit the purchaser; terms of sale; nine months credit, by giving approved negotiable paper. Also, on the same day will be sold some LOTS in or adjoining the town; well situated for any public business. These lots will be laid off in quarter acres to suit the purchaser.

OLIVER BROWN.

August 22.

34-3t

PAYMASTER'S NOTICE.

It being represented to me by the parties concerned that in my notice of Aug. 10, 1814, published in the Reporter, I have appointed payment to be made at places very inconvenient to a large portion of the men, and I find I have not given myself sufficient time between the payments to make the needful arrangements, the times and places designated below I have in consequence appointed—where and when I shall attend, prepared to pay off the different companies and request the captains will notify their men accordingly.

Capt. Leaman's comp. Sept. 1, at Paris.

Dudley's do 8, Frankfort.

Daval's do 15, Georgetown.

Baker's do 22, Capt. Baker's.

Mason City

Philip's do 29, Flemingsburg

Gray's do Oct. 6, Young's Tavern, Bath et.

Morrison's do 13, Nicholasville.

Arthur's do 20, Mount Vernon Rock Castle et. h.

ROBERT C. RESPESSE,

Paymaster to the 10th regt. X. M.

August 22, 1814.

34-3t

WILL BE SOLD

At September Court, in Lexington, from TWENTY TO THIRTY LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of Women and Children, Boys, Girls and Men, for cash, at the Columbian Inn.

ARMSTRONG NOEL.

August 19.

34-3

COTTON YARN,

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale at the Factory of

JOHN JONES.

Water street, Lexington.

JOHN JONES.

34-3

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the enclosure of the subscriber about the 25th of June last, a Sorrel Horse, about 14 hands high, both hind feet white, and a star in his forehead, no other

POETRY.

"You rob'd my soul of rest! my eyes of sleep;
"You taught me how to love, and how to weep."

LUCY'S TEAR.

The artless or affected smile
Let swains of taste more gay admire!
The lucid tear shall deck the white
The pensive bard's unpolish'd lyre.

O bid the tuneful bard impart,
Once more the highly dulcet strain
That sweetly melted Lucy's heart,
And wake the sympathies again.

The tear within her radiante eye
Shone bright as drops on summer's day,
Descending from their parent sky,
While mid-day sun beams on them play.

Again let notes accordant rise
Melodious sound on Lucy's ear!
And fill once more her radiant eyes
With genuine feeling's pealy tear;

For brilliant gems from India brought
Though boasting all the rain-bow's dye,
Are dead to those which feeling taught
To swim in Lucy's radiant eye.

The charms, the thousand charms that play,
And wanton round the youthful train,
Would tempt Orlando's eye to stray
From Lucy's tearful orb, in vain.

Let swains of gayer taste admire
The artless or affected smile;
The lucid tear shall deck the lyre
Of Lucy's unknown bard the while.

FOR SALE.

A Very Likely and Valuable HOUSE SER-
VANT.—She is about 17 years of age,
and can be well recommended.

D. BRADFORD, Auct.

Lexington, August 15. 33

FOR SALE.—A SMALL FARM,
CONTAINING Sixty Acres of Land, in one
mile of Bethel meeting house—adjoining
the land of George Logan; seven miles from
Lexington—good Orchard, well watered, and
an indisputable title.

JAMES DEVERS.

Lexington, August 15. 33

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a Jour-
neyman PLASTERER, to whom the highest
wages will be given.

P. FERGUSON.

Lexington, August 8, 1814. 32-tf

Greenville Springs.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform
the public that he has taken the Greenville
Springs, near Harrodsburg, and will be
ready by the 20th inst. to receive boarders;
he pledges himself every thing in his power
shall be done to render the situation of those
who may call on him comfortable.—The large
and numerous buildings on the premises will
enable him to accommodate a large company.
He will be supplied with liquors of every kind
—his stables are large and shall be well
filled with hay and grain of every kind—he
hopes that by an unremitting attention to his
duty, he will be enabled to give general satis-
faction.

H. PALMER.

April 1 1814. 15-tf

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington,
and will practice Medicine & Surgery in
conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particu-
larly attended to by one or the other of them.

May 10, 1813.

MORRISON, BOSWELL & SUTTON
Have just received a large Assortment of
GOODS,

ALSO ON HAND
A large quantity of SAIL DUCK & SEINE
TWINE.

Nov. 15, 1813.

The Subscriber

HAVING COMMENCED THE
Tanning & Currying Business.

HAS a quantity of LEATHER on hand, which
he will dispose of upon moderate terms. He
wants two Boys as apprentices to the above
business.

JOHN HULL.

Lexington, January 19, 1814. 4-tf.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th
ultimo, a mulatto boy named JESSE,
about 5 feet 8 inches high, and 18 years of
age; he has worked some time at the Carpen-
ter's trade—he took with him a calico and
check shirt—had on a snuff coloured cloth
coat and fur hat. The above reward will be
given for securing him in any jail, and all rea-
sonable expenses if delivered in Lexington.

DAVID MEGOWAN.

May 6, 1814. 19-tf

NEW GOODS.

E. WARFIELD is just receiving from
Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now opening
at his store next door to Tilford, Scott and
Trotter's, a large and general assortment of
MERCANDIZE, suitable for the spring sea-
son, which he will dispose of on the most rea-
sonable terms for cash, by the piece, or retail;
among these goods may be found some choice
articles, to wit:

Best Cotton Cards, No. 10,
Waldron's Grass and Corn Scythes,
Elegant fancy patterns of New-England
cotton cloth,

Stripes and Plaids,
A variety of fashionable Straw Bonnets,
Boots and Shoes of every kind,
Mantua, Levantine and Virginia Silks,

Fancy Muslins,
Linen Cambric,
Assorted Silk Velvets,
Do. Do. Ribbands,

Elegant new patterns of Paper Hangings,
Queens and Glass Ware,
China, Tea and Table Sets,

Ironmongery of every description,
Groceries,

Teas of the best quality,
Best Coffee,

Sugars of all kind,
Iron and Nails,

Curving Knives,
Curriers' Fleschers,

Venering Saws, Cut Saws, Mill Saws,
Whip Saws, Hand Saws,
And a great variety of spring fancy Goods.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of good Cotton Bagging ready for
delivery.

WANTED,

A few tons of good clean HEMP, for which
the highest price will be given in money.

March 28, 1814. 12-tf

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross
street, and flatter themselves from their
experience in the first shops in New-York,
Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish
their work in a style not inferior to any here-
tofore fir'shed in the western country. Orders
respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

R. MEGOWAN & Co.

No. 44, Mainstreet,
HAVE just received 24 packages of
STRIPES, CHAMBRAYS,
CHECKS, SHIRTINGS, &c. &c.

The whole of which are offered for sale on
the most reasonable terms, by the PACKAGE. 6

FOUND on the Boonsborough road, near
Lexington, a due bill for seventy-two
dollars—The owner can get it on application
at this office, by paying for this advertisement.

32 August 8th, 1814.

HAWKINS, CASWELL & HAWKINS,

HAVE established a NAIL MANUFAC-
TORY, on an extensive scale, on Water-
street, where they have on hand a constant
supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and
BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The work-
men engaged in the factory are first rate, hav-
ing been employed out of the factories at Pitts-
burgh, where the nail making business has ar-
rived at so high a state of improvement.
Their work will not be excelled by any work
of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at
the same place—where business in that line
will be executed on the shortest notice and
the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with
their custom can be supplied by wholesale or
retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. &
L. HAWKINS, on Main street.

32-tf August 8, 1814.

MECHANICS WANTED.

THREE or FOUR JOURNEYMEN CAB-
INET MAKERS, who understand their profes-
sion well, will meet with excellent encourage-
ment by making application to WILLIAM M.
WILES in Lebanon, Ohio. His shop is spa-
cious and tools of the best kind almost entire-
ly new. The best of wages will be given and
prompt payment in the bargain.

Also 2 or three Windsor chair makers will
meet with the same encouragement, by making
application to Wiles & Co. Lebanon, O. Shop
and tools of a similar kind to the above, and
payment will be given whenever a job is done.

WILLIAM M. WILES.

Lebanon, Ohio, August 3, 1814. 32-11t

A little of that one thing needful
wanting—that is, CASH.

THE Subscribers intend starting to the
Eastward in a short time—all those re-
quested will please to call and discharge their
accounts, before the 20th August.

JOHN A. GOREHAM, & Co.

August 1, 1814. 32-1m.

A LARGE COMMODIOUS BRICK HOUSE
AND LOT—FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his House and Lot
on High street, in the neatest part of the
town, whereon he now lives, for sale.—Also, the
small Framed House adjoining—either
separate or together, as may suit purchasers.
The brick house has been fully finished, and
contains seven rooms—a large entry, and at-
tached thereto is a spacious Porch, and also,
there is convenient cellars under the whole
house. The tenement has other advantages
which it is needless to enumerate, as it is pre-
sumed persons disposed to purchase, will ex-
amine the premises.

Negroes of good characters, and Land lying
not very far distant from Lexington, will be
received in exchange.

JACOB HULL.

Lexington, August 6, 1814. 32-tf

SHOE STORE.

HAY & BOARDMAN have just received
an elegant assortment of LADIES and
MISSSES Morocco and Kid SHOES.—Likewise,
Gentlemen and Youths Shoe's, which are now
ready for sale, opposite the Branch Bank.

32 Lexington, August 1, 1814.

THE Co-Partnership under the firm of
McCall and Downing, was dissolved on
the 22d June last. The business of the firm
will be settled by Thomas McCall, who is duly
authorised.

THOMAS MC CALL,
JORDON DOWNING.

Lexington, July 29, 1814. 32-3w

DRAKE & MAGNOR,

WOOLEN Drapers, Men's Mercers, and
Tailors; have just received an addition-
al assortment of best superfine Cloths, consist-
ing chiefly of Blues, together with some Black
and Gray, suitable for the rifle regiment offi-
cers. They do assure those gentlemen who
may please to call on them, they will find as
choice and as extensive assortment, and on
good terms, agreeable to quality, as in any
house in Lexington, and may depend on having
their work done on the shortest notice, and in
the most elegant style. Their Shop may be
found on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Post-
lewait's inn. 31-3 August 1, 1814.

LOOK HERE!

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's farm on the
night of the 2d of July last, on David's
Fork, about three miles east of Bryan's Station,
Fayette county, a dark chestnut Sorrel Horse,
about 15 hands high, 7 years old, branded on
the near shoulder I D; a natural trotter, no
other marks recollect. Also, was stolen out of
my pasture on the night of the 4th of this
instant, a Bright Bay Horse, about 15 1/2 hands
high, five years old, branded on the near shoul-
der P, and near buttock T. M. Also, a bright
Bay Mare, 15 hands high, branded with the
same brand as the above horse, P T M. The
two last are natural trotters and in good or-
der—the mare has a scar on the left thigh
near the tail—supposed to be occasioned by a
snag when young—she is four years old, well
made, no other flesh marks recollect. Any
person securing said horses and thief, so that
I get them, shall have the above reward, and
four dollars for each horse alone, by

PETER TROUTMAN

August 15, 1814. 33- 3

Jessamine county.

TAKEN up by Larkin Martin, living on the
Kentucky river, below the mouth of Jessi-
mine creek, a Sorrel Mare, mixed with gray
hairs, a star in her forehead, all four of her
feet white, about 15 3/4 hands high, and about
eight years old, shot all round; branded A C
on the jaw in two places; on the neck in two
places; appears to have been nicked—apprais-
ed to 43 dollars, May 26, 1814.

JOHN METCALF.

52-tf Lexington, May 30.

TO STONE MASONS.

THE Subscribers wish to have three thou-
sand Perch of Stone laid immediately,
for which Cash will be given. Any Master
Mason making application in the course of 15
or 20 days, will be accommodated with the
laying of from 500 to 1500 Perch, on advanta-
geous terms. Any JOURNEYMAN making
application will find constant employ and li-
beral wages during the pres. t season. The
Subscribers will give the highest wages in
cash and constant employ to 30 LABOURING
HANDS, during the present season.

LEWIS & JOHN P. HOGAN.

Lexington, August 1, 1814. 32-3

BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

LANE & BEALE, of Philadelphia,
BRUSH MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public they
have commenced a branch of their busi-
ness in Wood street, between Third and
Fourth streets, PITTSBURG. As they intend
carrying on the business extensively they will
be able to supply the orders of Merchants and
others, to any amount, at the Philadelphia pri-
ces, without carriage. From their long experi-
ence in the business, and having the best work-
men employed, they can furnish

Brushes of every Description.

Of a superior quality, and on such terms as
will be advantageous to the purchasers. In
addition to their stock of Brushes, they have
on hand & intend keeping a constant supply of
Morgan's Patent

Boot-Cutters, Trees, Lasts, &c.

A quantity of Russia Bristles, for sale

LEWIS & JOHN P. HOGAN.

Lexington, June 6, 1814. 23-tf

WOOD CARDING.

WOOL CARDING.

WOOL taken to card on the usual terms at
Sanders.

32 August 1814.

James B. January,

Has removed his office to the lower house in
Frazier's new row, two doors below the Col-
lector's office, on Upper-street.